

Fashion Notes

New York City.—Russian dresses are always attractive worn by little girls and always possess a certain smartness of their own. This one is eminently



simple, and is adapted to a variety of materials. As illustrated it is made of blue linen with banding of embroidery, but is adapted to all simple childish

silk of very pale pink has its silky lustre deepened by the decorations on bodice and founce, where the Chantilly lace of creamy tinge is richly spangled by a "charging" of deep rose-colored spangles. These paillettes are of three sizes, and the judicious application of the three varieties, used singly or in combination to form rose patterns on the founce, unite in producing a very beautiful effect. The light shade of pink is a very pale rose-petal tint, and the other paillettes supply the middle tone and a deeply flushed pink.

Little Ones From London.

Leaves appear to be quite as important from a milliner's point of view as flowers, even though the latter are very much in vogue. Some of the "box" turbans are, in fact, covered with velvet leaves in soft shades of green and bordered with different furs, a cluster of roses introduced at the back or under the brain representing the only relief.

Shirred Skirt.

Skirts made full and soft by means of pleats and shirings grow in popularity week by week and promise to extend their favor for an indefinite time. This one is exceptionally grace-

A Late Design by May Manton.



materials, wool as well as cotton and linen.

The dress consists of fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fulness at the waist line can be arranged in gathers or left free, confined by the belt only, as may be preferred. The sleeves are wide, full at both shoulders and wrists and finished with straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (eighty inches) is three and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven, three and seven-eighths yards thirty-two, or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

Much Braiding Done.

Velvet coats are worn with cloth skirts and cloth coats will be worn with velvet skirts. Some of the smartest walking costumes have hip length jackets accompanied by short skirts. On coats of moderate elaboration, as a great many braids are used, the designs being repeated on the skirts which accompany them. The combing of braid is one of the marked characteristics of tailor-made suits. Everything from soutache to Hercules is used, as well as fancy galloon. Waved braids are enjoying popularity. Again the fronts of jackets in cloth are often elaborately decorated with revers of velvet, which are in turn elaborately braided.

Pink Paillettes.

Pink paillettes are among the most showing of the decorations for a ball gown or dancing dress. A "luminous"

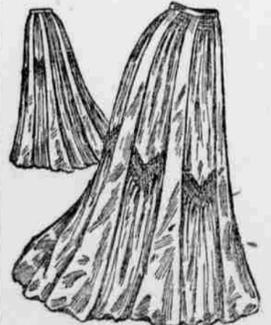
Jet With Jeweled Centre.

Pearls, rhinestones and opals form the centres of jet buttons, which vary in size from a quarter of an inch to an inch in diameter. These are not for use on mourning gowns, as the jeweled effect is not in good taste for individuals presumably grieving. A new button which is particularly effective on evening coats in white or pale colors is of tinted horn, ornately carved. The button is about two inches in diameter, and exceedingly flat. It shows a wreath of fine leaves and blooms, shaded

and attractive, and is well adapted to all the fashionable, soft materials, but, in the case of the model, is made of crepe de chine, the graceful folds providing ample trimming.

The skirt is made in nine gores, all except those at the centre back being cut in two sections, the lower sections giving the effect of a founce and being shirred to form a heading. The box pleats are separate and are applied, one over each seam, and the fulness at the top is arranged in gathers to give the effect of a shallow yoke.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is fifteen yards twenty-one, thirteen and three-fourths yards twenty-seven, or seven and one-half yards forty-four inches wide.



Stiff Linen Collars.

Stiff linen collars are to the fore again. Moreover, it is said, they will be accompanied by linen ties. Some of these are very pretty made of cob-web linen, and trimmed with frills of real lace. They might easily be made at home by a deft-handed girl.

HOW THEY LOST THEIR HOME.

The Innumerable Fallings That Affected One Family.

Through the gambling instinct. They let their insurance run out. They bought things that they did not need because they were cheap. They did not use good judgment or right proportion in their expenditures. They subscribed for everything they could pay for on the installment plan. Money enough went down in drink and up in smoke to have saved the home.

The father always intended to get his life insured, but died without doing so. They did not realize how easy it is to get into debt and how hard it is to get out.

They tried to do what others expected of them rather than what they could afford.

They thought it small to insist on having an agreement or understanding put in writing.

They could not say "No," and could not afford to tell their friends, "I can not afford it."

The sons thought they must "sow their wild oats" as well as other "fellows of their set."

The daughters thought it beneath them to work for a living, but were bound to dress well.

They drew their money out of the savings bank to put it into some "wild-cat" scheme, and lost it.

They did not do business in a business way because they were dealing with relatives or friends.

The doctrine, "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost," was, in effect, the family creed.

They never formed the habit of putting in the savings bank money which they did not immediately need.

They did not know that giving full power of attorney to an agent or lawyer put their property at his mercy.

They put off payments on everything possible because it would be so much easier to pay to-morrow than to-day.

They signed important papers without reading them or knowing their contents, just because they were asked to do so.

The extravagance of children who had not been trained to economize or to take care of their pennies swamped the home.

Through lack of honest ambition and a disposition to interpret too liberally the text, "Take no thought for the morrow."

The mania to make an appearance beyond their means caused them to mortgage their property and ended in bankruptcy.

They feared that the people with whom they had dealings would think them suspicious if they asked them for a receipt for money.

When the shoe began to pinch, they "really did not see where they could retrench." Habit had made luxuries seem necessities.

They ran accounts at the stores instead of paying cash, did not realize how rapidly bills were running up and never knew how they stood.

They entertained too expensively and a great deal more than they could afford because they wanted people to think they were in good circumstances.

The father thought that to go on a "spree" now and then was his prerogative as head of the family. After a while he availed himself of his "prerogative" once too often.

They let money enough slip through their fingers to pay the mortgage several times over, but because the date of payment was so far away, they thought there was no danger of losing their home.

Their efforts to force their daughters into the society of those above them, in the hope that they might make "brilliant matches," involved them hopelessly in debt.—Success.

How Coquelin Got In.

One of the most famous of the Quarter Latin clubs in Paris is the one which is called "The Sub Rosa."

Coquelin, pere, was present one night at the club's weekly feast and applied for membership. Now, the only rules of the "Sub Rosa" men are: "Think much. Write little. Be as silent as you can." The presiding officer, with this last rule in mind, answered the applicant by placing before him a tumbler filled so full of water that another drop would have caused it to run over. Coquelin understood. The club membership was obviously full.

Over the table was suspended a rose—the club emblem. While the glass still bubbled him Coquelin broke a petal from the flower and laid it so gently on the water that not a single drop escaped. A silent man could join and make no trouble.

Around the table ran a ripple of smiles and little handclaps and nods of approval, and then, as if of one accord, all began making bread-balls. Then a cup was passed from hand to hand, and each deposited his "ballot" in it—and all were found to be round; not one had been pressed flat in sign of disapproval. So Coquelin joined the Sub Rosa Club.—Warwick James Price, in Success.

Missouri Youth's Dilemma.

A young man in Platte County is in a quandary. He lives on a farm, but has been courting a girl in town. Finally he asked her to marry him. She seemed willing, but said she could never live on a farm. He then proposed moving to town and engaging in some other business, and she said if he was fool enough to do that, she wouldn't have him. He is still figuring.—Smithville (Mo.) Herald.

To provide warm clothing for the Terek and Kuban Cosacks at the front, the Emir of New Bokhara has given 43000 in his own name and 41000 in his son's name.

The Farm

A Comfortable Pen.

Give calves a comfortable yard or pen, either raised by hand or by the cow. Confined in close quarters, the floor beneath should be cleaned often and littered abundantly. It is as crucial as unprofitable to keep them tied in cold, filthy places. Two calves may often be profitably raised on one cow. Always scald or cook the meal for young calves before mingling it with any kind of milk or feed, as raw meal is very liable to produce scours. Wheat flour boiled in milk is a wholesome food.

Early Cultivation.

The importance of early cultivation of such crops as corn, potatoes and some others, is another thing that should be investigated by farmers. The best corn growers I have ever known began the cultivation of the fields before the corn was up. It takes several strings of the soil to produce the fine tilth which will not only enable the roots to penetrate the soil and take up the plant food, but will also open the soil to the action of both moisture and air and leave in the elements of fertility in the best possible condition to be appropriated by the plants. A wise old farmer of my acquaintance said he had been helped during all his life on the farm (and he was eighty years old) by a remark he heard when a boy, which was, "Every young thing needs nursing." And when we come to study it, we find this applies both to plants and animals. Any one experienced in caring for stock knows that a stunted animal never makes as valuable and profitable returns as one that has been kept thrifty and growing from the very start. Perhaps few have thought that the same conditions apply to all plants grown on the farm.—Home and Farm.

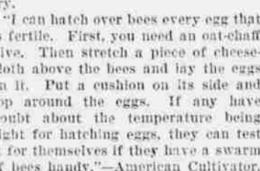
Chickens Hatched in Bee Hives.

A successful experiment in hatching eggs in a bee hive was related in these columns some weeks ago by Henry Decker, of Ashland County, Ohio. By request, Mr. Decker sends us a photograph of a hive with a setting of eggs all ready for incubation. He writes: "I was transferring a swarm of bees and noticed that the heat was about the same as I had it for my incubator. With a thermometer I found it was the same. That night my wife inquired whether we had not better set another hen. I said, 'All right,' but that night I put twenty eggs in the top of the hive and said nothing about it, but waited to see what would happen. In nineteen days I took out eighteen chickens. Since that time I have tried it several times and have done as well, and I know that others will succeed in this same way if they should try."

"I can hatch over bees every egg that is fertile. First, you need an out-chaff hive. Then stretch a piece of cheesecloth above the bees and lay the eggs on it. Put a cushion on its side and top around the eggs. If any have doubt about the temperature being right for hatching eggs, they can test it for themselves if they have a swarm of bees handy."—American Cultivator.

Battle of Spokes.

In excessively dry weather the spokes and taps of wagons and carriages are likely to shrink so that they will rattle. A good way to overcome this trouble is to go over the wheel and tighten all bolts, then make a water-tight trough large enough so that the wheel



may be set upright in it; this trough should be about six inches deep. Then buy a gallon of linseed oil and while boiling hot pour it in the trough, set the wheel in it, rolling it around slowly so that the crevices will take in the oil and then, with a brush, go over, with the oil, all portions which are not covered while the wheel is standing in the tub. Not only will the rattle be stopped, but the wheel will last a great deal longer under this treatment. The illustration shows the form of a trough which is best for the purpose.—Indianapolis News.

Look to the Details.

When considering the possibilities of loss from any source always give yourself the advantage of a doubt. That is, if there is something to be done to the poultry house for the comfort of the fowls, and which you may suppose is not absolutely necessary, the better plan is to do it and take no risks. If you desire to add more hens to your flock and know nothing of their breeding or freedom from disease, be governed by the doubt and do not buy them unknowingly, as you may destroy your entire flock by a single mistake. Hundreds of poultrymen fall because of overlooking the apparently unimportant details, which are the key to success. When you wish to add to your stock be careful to select from well-known yards, as you may easily bring both lice and disease into your flocks. To examine the hens, first look at the combs, which should be a bright scarlet red, thus indicating health. The legs come next, and should be free from scales or scurf, and clean in every respect. If the wings are cut, you may safely conclude they are good fliers, and if the males have long spurs you may know they are aged.

Look Carefully on the Bodies for Lice.

and if the birds are in a coop notice the droppings, which should be of a mixed color. If they are in a coop, move about quickly, and the combs are bright, you will have passed over one-half the points of selection, as health is the first object. Select those that are heavily feathered and with as small combs as possible, as such birds usually stand the cold weather well, and do not take any that are moulting. Never buy a cock with the hens, but send off for a pure bred cock of the breed you prefer, and thus secure uniformity in the chicks.

Farm Dairy Barn.

A circular barn seventy-two feet in diameter, which is planned with special reference to the needs of dairy farmers, where a few head of work horses can be kept, along with the feed, the wagon, the milk room, space for a few nursing cows and calves; at same time kept the dairy herd pretty well separated from the balance of the stock, which seems to be a desired feature with most dairymen.

This arrangement provides for a herd of twenty-five to twenty-eight milch cows, and places them all together, in such a way as to reduce to the minimum the labor of caring for them.

The floor should be of cement concrete, with gutter, the floor to extend to all parts of the building and be floated rough, to prevent slipping.

This barn has a floor capacity of a little over 4070 feet and equals a rectangular barn of fifty-one by eighty feet in size, yet does not require anything near as much material to construct as a barn fifty by seventy feet built in the old way.

By using one of the new trolley feed and litter carriers for distributing feed and removing refuse, it is possible to reduce this barn to sixty-eight feet (and still less), provided it was not desirable to keep horses in the same building with the cows. If one had a separate building for nursing cows and calves, this would make another wide difference. The cow stalls in this barn are on an average of forty-two inches in clear, which is certainly ample in this peculiar shape.

The silo should extend into the ground at least six feet and as high as the blower or carrier was capable of carrying the silage, which is usually about thirty-six to forty feet; this would give a capacity of about 100 tons.

The hay capacity could be made to suit each individual case, from 150 to 250 tons, by increasing or diminishing the height of one mow story.

As these circular barns have been described repeatedly in the Indiana Farmer, and are getting to be very common, it will not be necessary to go into any further description of their advantages or the manner of constructing.—Benton Steele, in Indiana Farmer.

Habits and Peculiarities of Fowls.

While much ridicule is cast on those farmers who allow their birds to weather storms in the tree tops, yet a much greater loss prevails every year from too much food during some seasons of the year. A flock soon begins to learn habits, and can be taught to come at a certain call, or to some particular place. A hen that has become familiar with a particular poultry house, or roosting place, cannot easily be induced to change quarters. Fowls are creatures of habit in the strictest sense, and when once they form a habit, such as egg-eating, feather-pulling, or eating to excess, they will continue the faults as long as they have opportunities for so doing. The farmer who begins to feed his flock at regular hours will find his hens always at their posts on time, and if he caters to their whims, by throwing down a little grain every time he goes where they are, he will soon discover that they will run to him whenever he appears, as if they had not been fed for a week. They will act as if always hungry, and this action will be continued by the farmer as something earned, for he will give them more food because they have indicated that they desire it, while at the same time the habit is being more strongly impressed and the hens will cease searching for food and will wait for him to appear. It is all kindness to do this on the part of the farmer, but his kindness is really an injury, for the hens will not attempt to scratch and exercise, soon become excessively fat, and eggs will then be scarce. It is very important to avoid making the hens fat if eggs are desired, and if they are to keep in good condition they should have plenty of exercise and be really hungry when they demand food. Those who give the flocks good treatment also believe that the hens should have all their wants supplied and they therefore provide a great variety of nearly everything the fowls will accept, especially if the birds are confined in yards and cannot be allowed outside, which method induces them to eat even more than they would if limited in variety, but as grain is more easily procured and fed than any other it is used lavishly, and the hens will become idle, indolent, sluggish, very fat and unprofitable. The point to observe is never to overfeed. Always have them rather hungry than to give too much. Never feed so as to have food left over and keep in view the fact that when the hens are not laying they will then require less food, while in the summer season their wants are very few compared with winter.

It is supposed that the average depth of the sand in the deserts of Africa is from thirty to forty feet.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Lapland has a weather service of automatic apparatus.

At two stations in the Lapland Alps—one at 3500 feet on Sakkok Mountain, and one at 6000 feet on the Porttijokko—have been installed the registering apparatus devised by Professor Axel Hamberg, of Stockholm, and records, including falls of snow and rain and the direction and velocity of the wind, are kept with no human intervention except at long intervals. It is necessary to wind the clockwork and replace the paper registering cylinders only once a year.

Experiments have been carried out by the fire brigade authorities of Manchester, England, with a new type of helmet. It is especially designed to facilitate the penetration of dense masses of smoke. The helmet is equipped with incandescent electric lamps, while an air current is directed upon the eyes and nostrils to protect them from smoke. The equipment is completed with a telephone apparatus, so that the fireman when he enters a building can always maintain communication with the force outside, and if necessary summon assistance.

To determine the number of fish in the sea and how they locate their settlements are obviously problems not easy to settle. The study has been begun for the benefit of the fisheries in the Irish Sea. The first experiments are made to learn the extent and nature of the migrations of soles and plaice, and how great an effect fishing has in reducing the marine life over a given section of the sea. About one thousand fishes—mostly plaice and soles—are returned to the water after being marked with brass labels held by silver wire. Rewards are offered for the marked fishes that may be captured—particulars concerning location, etc., to be given—and the investigation commission expects to hear again from about twenty-five per cent of these specimens.

Major George O. Squires, of the United States Signal Corps, has, according to the San Francisco correspondent for the New York World, reached by his series of experiments, the original conclusion that living vegetable organisms may be used as a part of a circuit for electrical oscillations, which in turn suggests the possibility of using living trees as substitutes for masts and towers in the operation of wireless telegraphy. To use a tree instead of a mast, a balloon or a kite for wireless telegraphy it is only necessary, according to Major Squires, to drive two ordinary iron nails into the tree, one near its base and the other where the main branches of the tree divert from the trunk, and to connect the receiving apparatus between the two nails. With this simple arrangement the messages from a distant wireless station are read by means of a telephone.

In a paper published in Physikalische Zeitschrift, C. Liebenow calculates that the presence of 1-5000 of a milligram of radium per cubic metre distributed uniformly throughout the earth's volume would be sufficient to compensate for the loss of heat which is caused by conduction through the crust, and thus to maintain the earth's interior at a constant temperature. The concentration which is here assumed is considerably less than that actually observed by Messrs. Elster and Geitel in various kinds of natural earths, but it may perhaps be assumed that the proportion of radium is greater in the crust of the earth than at the interior. In any case, the need becomes apparent of making allowance in all calculations dealing with the earth's rate of cooling, for the remarkable internal effects of radio-active substances.

A Second Wesley.

Cardiff, South Wales, has published abroad the tale of a new evangelist, Evans Roberts by name, who, from a common collier, has suddenly leaped into fame as almost a second Wesley. He draws vast throngs to hear him, and not only do his own words thrill and fire his hearers, but he seems to possess the power of conferring upon them the gift of eloquent speech. Old men and maidens, young men and even children, rise and give testimony to the spiritual change he has worked in their lives. This rustic divine preaches the gospel of joy. He smiles and laughs in the pulpit, and his services in their gay and festive character are in marked contrast to the familiar lugubriousness of our own camp meetings, with their weeping mourners and their overpowering sense of sin. It is said that at many of the factories in South Wales the hands have stopped work to hold prayer meetings, and the owners complain that they are in consequence put to serious loss. At one of the large tin plate factories, when the men had dropped their tools, and for three-quarters of an hour they held a prayer meeting, while the machinery stood still. They prayed for the manager's soul, but he replied that he preferred their work to their prayers.—Harper's Weekly.

The Brakeman's Orders.

A woman who was waiting for a train in Humboldt recently had a bad scare. A freight train was backing up as she stood on the platform, and one of the brakemen called to the other: "Jump onto her when she comes by; run her down beyond the elevator and cut her in two and head end up to the depot." The local paper adds that the lady jumped and yelled murder as hard as she could.—Kansas City Star.

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MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.	
Grain, Flour and Feed.	
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 08 1 09
Wheat—No. 2 white	90 91
Corn—No. 2 yellow, old	50 51
Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled	50 51
Mixed oat	48 49
Oats—No. 2 white	35 36
Do—No. 2 white	34 35
Flour—Winter patent	5 80 5 80
Fancy straight winter	5 51 5 52
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	15 70 15 70
Do—No. 2 Timothy	15 70 15 70
Chow No. 1	15 70 15 70
Feed—No. 1 white	20 20 20 20
Brown middlings	19 50 19 50
Brain bulk	20 20 20 20
Butter—Wheat	5 01 5 01
Ordnance	8 01 8 01

Dairy Products.	
Butter—Elgin creamery	32 34
Ohio creamery	31 32
Fancy straight winter	5 51 5 52
Cheese—Ohio, new	15 14
New York, new	15 14

Poultry, Etc.	
Hens—per lb.	14 15
Chickens—dressed	15 16
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	32 33

Fruits and Vegetables.	
Apples bbl.	2 51 4 00
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.	30 35
Cabbages—per ton	25 30
Onions—per barrel	2 40 2 50

BALTIMORE.	
Flour—Winter Patent	5 50 5 55
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 14 1 16
Corn—No. 2 mixed	50 51
Eggs	29 30
Butter—Ohio creamery	31 32
Butter—Ohio creamery	31 32

PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Winter Patent	5 50 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 14 1 16
Corn—No. 2 mixed	50 51
Oats—No. 2 white	36 37
Butter—Creamery	35 36
Eggs—Pennsylvania	28 29

NEW YORK.	
Flour—Patent	5 50 5 55
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 14 1 16
Corn—No. 2 mixed	50 51
Oats—No. 2 white	37 38
Butter—Creamery	34 35
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	28 30

LIVE STOCK.	
Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
Cattle.	
Extra heavy, 1470 to 1600 lbs.	5 20 5 30
Prime, 1200 to 1400 lbs.	5 15 5 25
Medium, 1000 to 1200 lbs.	4 45 5 15
Fair, 800 to 1000 lbs.	4 30 4 85
Butcher, 600 to 800 lbs.	3 60 4 25
Common to fair	2 00 2 75
Oxen, common to fat	2 75 4 00
Common to good fat bulls and cows	2 50 3 50
Milk cows, each	30 00 45 00

Hogs.	
Prime heavy hogs	5 25 5 30
Prime medium weights	5 25 5 30
Best heavy Yorkers and medium	5 30 5 35
Good pigs and light hogs	4 00 5 05
Pigs, common to good	4 50 4 75
Light hogs	